The Pittsburgh Gazette

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FOR SALE.

IN the Third District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 57, containing 500 acres and allowance. This Tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water; it is in a good settlement, and adjoins the land whereon Thomas Cannon, Esq. lives, on the main Shenango creek, which is navigable for fifty miles above said land. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to SAMUEL BOYD, merchant, Pittsburgh. March 30, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership of Baker and Heastings, Taylors, of the Borough of Pittsburgh, dissolved on the 29th of this instant, by mutual consent. All those that stand indebted to the said partnership, will, when required, make payment to Robert Baker, at his usual place of abode, and all those to whom the said partnership are indebted are requested to call on the said Baker for payment.

ROBERT BAKER,
JOHN HEASTINGS.

Pittsburgh, March 29, 1802.

N. B. Robert Baker begs leave to return his thanks to his customers and others for their past favours, and hopes, by his attention to business to merit a continuance, at his usual place.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioned Officers, belonging to Colonel HENRY NOBLE's Regiment of Allegheny County Militia, are requested to meet at the house of WILLIAM GUY, senior, on Wednesday the 14th of April, properly armed and in complete uniform, for the purpose of being exercised agreeably to the Militia Law.

HENRY NOBLE, Lieut. Col.

March 24, 1802.

Regimental Orders.

THE enrolled Citizens composing the Regiment of Allegheny county Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry Noble, (and in the arrangement of the Militia of the State is the 76th Regiment) are ordered to parade at the house of WILLIAM GUY, senior, on Thursday the 22d day of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of exercise. The Colonel reminds the Citizen Soldiers of his Regiment, that fines will be assessed on those who are not equipped agreeably to the regulations of the Militia Law, as well as on those who may be absent.

The Appeal for the 1st Battalion will be held on the 4th day of May, at the house of Colonel Samuel Wilson, by Capt. William Guy, Lieut. Alexander M'Coy, and Ensign Andw. Johnston.

The Appeal for the 2d Battalion will be held on the same day, at the house of Henry Sturgeon, by Major Samuel Ewing, Lieut. Walter Buchanan, and Ensign Thomas Henson.

HENRY NOBLE, Lieut. Col.

March 24, 1802.

To all whom it may concern.

THAT whereas a certain Mary Long on the 10th day of February last past, swore that she was pregnant, and that I was the father of the child she then bore, which was not agreed to on my part. However, I was taken by the authority and brought before John Riddle, Esq. of Washington county, and she the said Mary agreed in presence of the aforesaid 'squire, that I would marry her that she the said Mary would give me an acquittal, and that she would never put me to any further trouble on that account, nor ask any support from me. Having complied with this demand made by her, I now warn all both great and small from trusting her any thing at all on my account from this day, for not one farthing of it I will pay.

WILLIAM COOL.

March 1st, 1802.

REPEAL OF THE JUDICIARY LAW.

(Mr. BAYARD's Speech continued.)

AMONG the causes of impeachment against the judges, is their attempt to force the sovereignties of the states to bow before them. We have heard them called an ambitious body politic; and the fact I allude to, has been considered as full proof of the inordinate ambition of the body.

Allow me to say, sir, the gentleman knows too much not to know that the judges are not a body politic. He supposed perhaps there was an odium attached to the appellation which it might serve his purposes to connect with the judges. But, sir, how do you derive any evidence of the ambition of the judges from their decision that the states under our federal compact were compelled to do justice? Can it be shewn or even said, that the judgment of the court was a false construction of the constitution? The policy of later times on this point has altered the constitution, and in my opinion has obliterated its fairest feature. I am taught by my principles that no power ought to be superior to justice. It is not that I wish to see the state humbled in dust and ashes; It is not that I wish to see the pride of any man flattered by their degradation; but it is that I wish to see the great and small, the sovereign and the subject bow at the alter of justice, and submit to those obligations from which the diety himself is not exempt. What was the effect of this provision of the constitution? It prevented the states being the judges in their own cause, and deprived them of the power of denying justice. Is there a principle of either more clear than that a man ought not to be a judge in his own cause, and is not the principle equally strong when applied not to one man, but to a collective body. It was the happiness of our situation which enabled us to force the greatest state to submit to the yoke of justice, and it would have been the glory of the country in the remotest times, if the principle in the constitution had been maintained. What had the states to dread? Could they fear injustice when opposed to a feeble individual? Has a great man reason to fear from a poor one? And could a potent state be alarmed by the unfounded claim of a single person? For my part I have always tho't that an independent tribunal ought to be provided to judge no the claims against this government.—The power ought not to be in our own hands.—We are not impartial, and are therefore liable without our knowledge to do wrong. I never could see why the whole community should not be bound by as strong an obligation to do justice to an individual, as one man is bound to do it to another.

In England the subject has a better chance for justice against the sovereign than in this country a citizen has against a state. The crown is never its own arbiter, and they who sit in judgment have no interest in the event of their decision.

The judges, sir, have been criminated for their conduct in relation to the sedition act, and have been charged with searching for victims who were sacrificed under it. The charge is easily made, but has the gentleman, the means of supporting it? It was the evident design of the gentleman to attach the odium of the sedition law to the judiciary; on this score the judges are surely innocent.—They did not pass the act; the legislature made the law, and they were obliged by their oaths to execute it. The judges decided the law to be constitutional, and I am not now going to agitate the question. I did hope when the law passed, that its effect would be useful. It did not touch the freedom of speech, and was designed only to restrain the enormous abuses of the press. It went no farther than to punish malicious falshoods published with the wicked intention of destroying the government.—No innocent man ever did or could have suffered under the law. No punishment could be inflicted till a jury was satisfied that a publication was false, and that the party charged knowing it to be false had published it with an evil design.

The misconduct of the judges, however on this subject has been considered by the gentleman the more aggravated, by an attempt to extend the principles of the Sedition act, by an adoption of those of the common law. Connected with this subject, such an attempt was never made by the judges. They have held generally, that the constitution of the United States, was predicated upon an existing common law. Of the soundness of that opinion, I never had a doubt. I should scarcely go too far, were I to say; that stript of the common law, there would be neither constitution nor government. The constitution is unintelligible without reference to the common law. And were we to go into our courts of justice with the mere Statutes of the United States, not a step could be taken. not even a contempt could he punished. Those Statutes prescribed no forms of pleadings, they contain no principles of evidence they furnish no rule of property. If the common law does not exist in most cases there is no law, but the will of the judge.

I have never contended, that the whole of the common law attached to the constitution, but only such parts as were consonant to the nature and spirit of our government. We have nothing to do with the law of the Ecclesiastical establishment, nor with any principle of monarchical tendency. What belongs to us, and what is unsuitable, is a question for the sound discretion of the judges. The principle is analogous to one which is found in the writings of all jurists, and commentators. When a colony is planted, it is established subject of such parts of the law of the mother country, as are applicable to its situation. When our forefathers colonized the wilderness of America, they brought with them the common law of England. They claimed it as their bright right, and they left it as the most valuable inheritance to their children. Let me say, that that this same common law, now so much despised and vilified, is the cradel of the rights and liberties which we now enjoy. It is to the common law we owe our distinction from the colonies of France, of Portugal and Spain. How long is it since we have discovered the malignant qualities which are now ascribed to this law? Is there a state in the Union which has not adopted it, and in which it is not in force? Why is it refused to the federal constitution? Upon the same principle, that every power is denied which tends to invigorate the government. Without this law, the constitution becomes, what perhaps many gentlemen wish to see it, a dead letter.

For ten years it has been the doctrines of our courts, that the common law was in force, and yet can gentlemen say, that there has been a victim who has suffered under it, Many have experienced its protection, none can complain of its oppression.

In order to demonstrate the aspiring ambition of this body politic, the judiciary, the hon. gentleman stated with much emphasis and feeling, that the judges had been hardy enough to send their mandate into the executive cabinet. Was the gentleman, sir, acquainted with the fact when he made this statement. It differs essentially from what I know I have heard upon the subject. I shall be allowed to state the fact.

Several commissions had beed made out by the late administration for justices of the peace of this territory. The commissions, were complete—they were signed and sealed, left with the clerks of the office of State, to be handed the persons appointed. The new administration found them on the clerk's table, and thought proper to withhold them. These officers are not dependent on the will of the President. The persons named in the commissions, considered that their appointments were complete, and that the detention of their commissions was a wrong, and not justified by the legitimate authority of the Executive. They applied to the supreme court, for a rule upon the secretary of state, to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue, commanding him to deliver up the commissions. Let me ask, sir, what could the judges do? The rule to shew the cause was a matter of course upon a new point in the least doubtful. To have denied it, would have been to shut the doors of justice against the parties. It concludes nothing, neither the jurisdiction nor the regularity of the act. The judges did their duty. They gave an honourable proof of their independence. They listened to the complaint of an individual against your President, and have shewn themselves disposed to grant redress against the greatest man in the government; if a wrong has been committed and the constitution authorises their interference, will gentlemen say, that the secretary of state, or even the President is not subject to law? And if they violate the law, where can we apply for redress but to our courts of justice. But, sir, it is not true, that the judges issued their mandate to the executive; they have only called upon the secretary of state to shew them, that what he has done is right. It is but an incipient proceeding which decides nothing.

Mr. Giles rose to explain. He said that the gentleman from Delaware had ascribed to him many things which he did not say, and had afterwards undertaken to refute them. He had only said, that mandatory process had issued; that the course pursued by the court indicated a belief by them, that they had jurisdiction, and that in the event of no cause being shewn a mandamus would issue.

Mr. Bayard,

I stated the gentleman's words as I took them down. It is immaterial whether the mistake was in the gentleman's expression, or in my understanding. He has a right to explain, and I will take his position as he now states it. I deny, sir, that mandatory process has issued. Such process would be imperative, and suppose a jurisdiction to exist, the proceeding, which has taken place is no more than notice of the application for justice made to the court, and allows the party to shew, either that no wrong has been committed, or that the court has no jurisdiction over the subject. Even, sir, if the rule were made absolute, and the mandamus issued, it would not be definitive, but it would be competent for the secretary in a return to the writ, to justify the act which has been done, or to shew that it is not a subject of judicial cognizance.

It is not till after an insufficient return that a peremptory mandamus issues. In this transaction, so far from seeing any thing culpable in the conduct of your judges, I think, sir, that they have given a strong proof of the value of that constitutional provision which makes them independent.—They are not terrified by the frowns of executive power, and dare to judge between the rights of a citizen, and the pretensions of a President.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, I have gone through most of the preliminary remarks which the honourable gentleman thought proper to make before he proceeded to the consideration of those points which properly belong to the subject before the committee. I have not supposed the topics I have been discussing had any connection with the bill on your table; but I felt it as a duty not to leave unanswered charges against the former administrations and our judges of the most insidious tendency; which I know to be unfounded, and which were calculated and designed to influence the decision on the measure now proposed. Why, Mr. Chairman, has the present subject been combined with the army, the navy, the internal taxes and the sedition law? Was it to involve them in one common odium, and to consign them to a common fate? Do I see in the preliminary remarks of the honourable member the title page of the volume of measures which are to be pursued? Are gentlemen sensible of the extent to which it is designed to lead them? They are now called on to reduce the army, to diminish the navy, to abolish the mint, to destroy the independence of the judiciary, and will they be able to stop when they are next required to blot out the public debt, that hateful source of monied interest and aristocratic influence? Be assured, sir, we see but a small part of the system which has been formed. Gentlemen know the advantage of progressive proceedings, and my life for it, if they can carry the people with them, their career will not be arrested while a trace remains of what was done by the former administrations.

There was another remark of the honourable member which I must be allowed to notice. The pulpit, sir, has not escaped invective. The ministers of the gospel have been represented, like the judges, forgetting the duties of their calling, and employed in disseminating the heresies of federalism. Am I then, sir, to understand that religion is also denounced, and that your churches

are to be shut up? Are we to be deprived, sir, both of law and gospel? Where do the principles of the gentleman end? When the system of reform is completed what will remain? I pray God that this flourishing country which, under his providence has attained such a height of prosperity, may yet escape the desolation suffered by another nation, by the practice of similar doctrines.

I beg pardon of the committee for having consumed so much time upon points little connected with the subject of the debate.—Till I heard the honourable member from Virginia yesterday, I was prepared only to discuss the merits of the bill upon which you are called to vote. His preliminary remarks were designed to have an effect which I deemed it material to endeavour to counteract, and I therefore yielded to the necessity of pursuing the course he had taken, though I was conscious of departing very far from the subject before the committee. To the discussion of that subject I now return with great satisfaction, and shall consider it under the two views it naturally presents; the constitutionality and the expediency of the measure. I find it most convenient to consider first, the question of expediency, and shall therefore beg permission to invert the natural order of the enquiry.

To shew the inexpediency of the present bill I shall endeavour to prove the expediency of the judicial law of the last session. In doing this it will be necessary to take a view of the leading features of the pre-existing system, to enquire into its defects, and to examine how far the evils complained of were remedied by the provisions of the late act. It is not my intention to enter into the details of the former system; it can be necessary only to state so much as will distinctly shew its defects.

There existed, sir, a supreme court, having original cognizance in a few cases, but principally a court of appellate jurisdiction. This was the great national court of dernier resort. Before this tribunal questions of unlimited magnitude and consequence both of a civil and political nature received their final decision; and I may be allowed to call it the national crucible of justice, in which the judgments of inferior courts were to be refined to their elements and cleansed from every impurity. There was a circuit court, composed in each district of a judge of the supreme court and the district judge. This was the chief court of business both of a civil and criminal nature.

In each district a court was established for affairs of revenue and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.—It is not necessary for the purposes of the present argument to give a more extensive outline of the former plan of our judiciary. We discover that the judges of the supreme court in consequence of their composing a part of the circuit courts, were obliged to travel from one extremity to the other of this extensive country. In order to be in the court house two months in the year they were forced to be upon the road six. The supreme court being the court of last resort, having final jurisdiction over questions of incalculable importance, ought certainly to be filled with men not only of probity, but of great talents, learning, patience and experience. The union of these qualities is rarely, very rarely found in men who have not passed the meridian of life. My lord Coke tells us no man is fit to be a judge till he has numbered the lucubrations of twenty years. Men of studious habits are seldom men of strong bodies. In the course of things it could not be expected that men fit to be judges of your supreme courts would be men capable of traversing the mountains and wildernesses of this extensive country. It was an essential and great defect in this court, that it required in men the combination of qualities, which it is a phenomenon to find united. It required that they should possess the learning and experience of years and the strength and activity of youth. I may say further, Mr. Chairman, that this court, from its constitution, tended to deterioration and not to improvement. Your judges, instead of being in their closets and increasing by reflection and study their stock of wisdom and knowledge, had not even the means of repairing the ordinary waste of time. Instead of becoming more learned and more capable, they would gradually lose the fruits of their former industry. Let me ask if this was not a vicious construction of a court of the highest authority and greatest importance to the nation. In a court from which no one had an appeal and to whom it belonged to establish the leading principles of national jurisprudence.

In the constitution of this court as a court of last resort, there was another essential defect. The appeals to this court are from the circuit courts. The circuit court consists of the district judge and a judge of the supreme court. In cases where the district judge is interested, where he was counsel, and where he has decided in the court below, the judge of the supreme court alone composes the circuit court. What then is substantially the nature of this appellate jurisdiction? In truth and practice the appeal is from a member of a court to the body of the same court. The circuit courts are but emanations of the supreme court. Cast your eyes on the supreme court; you see it disappear, and its members afterwards arising in the shape of circuit judges. Behold the circuit judges; they vanish and immediately you perceive the form of the supreme court appearing. There is, sir, a magic in this arrangement which is not friendly to justice. When the supreme court assembles, appeals come from the various circuits of the United States. There are appeals from the decisions of each judge. The judgments of each member pass in succession under the revision of the whole body. Will not a judge while he is examining the sentence of a brother to-day, remember that that brother will sit in judgment upon his proceedings to-morrow. Are the members of a court thus constituted, free from all motive, exempt from all biass which could even remotely influence opinion on the point of strict right; and yet let me ask emphatically, whether this court, being the court of final resort, should not be so constituted, that the world should believe and every suitor be satisfied, that in weighing the justice of a cause, nothing entered the scales but its true merits.

Your supreme court, sir, I have never considered as any thing more than the judges of assize sitting in bank. It is a system with which perhaps I should find no fault, if the judges sitting in bank did not exercise a final jurisdiction. Political institutions should be so calculated as not to depend upon virtues, but to guard against the vices and weaknesses of men. It is possible that a judge of the supreme court would not be influenced by the esprit du corps, that he would neither be gratified by the affirmance nor mortified by the reversal of his opinions; but this, sir, is estimating the strength and purity of human nature upon a possible but not on its ordinary scale.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that in practice, the formation of the supreme court frustrated in a great degree the design of its institution. I believe that many suitors were discouraged from seeking a revision of the opinions of the circuit court by a deep impression of the difficulties to be surmounted in obtaining the reversal of the judgment of a court from the brethren of the judge who pronounced the judgment. The benefit of a court of appeals well constituted is not confined to the mere act of reviewing the sentence of an inferior court, but is more extensively useful by the general operation of the knowledge of its existence upon inferior courts. The power of uncontroulable decision is of the most delicate and dangerous nature. When exercised in the courts it is more formidable than by any other branch of our government. It is the judiciary only which can reach the person, the property, or life of an individual. The exercise of their power is scattered over separate cases, and creates no common cause. The great safety under this power arises from the right of appeal. A sense of this right combines the reputation of the judge with the justice of the cause. In my opinion it is a strong proof of the wisdom of a judicial system when few causes are carried into the court of the last resort. I would say, if it were not paradoxical, that the very existence of a court of appeals ought to destroy the occasion for it. The conscience of the judge, sir, will no doubt be a great check upon him in the unbounded field of discretion created by the uncertainty of law, but I should in general cases more rely upon the effect produced by his knowledge, that an inadvertent or designed abuse of power was liable to be corrected by a superior tribunal. A court of appellate jurisdiction organized upon sound principles should exist, though few causes arose for their decision; for it is surely better to have a court and no causes, than to have causes and no court. I now proceed, sir, to consider the defects which are plainly discernable, or which have been discovered by practice in the constitution of the circuit courts.

These courts, from information which I have received, I apprehend were originally constructed upon a fallacious principle. I have heard it stated that the design of placing the judges of the supreme court in the circuit courts, was to establish uniform rules of decision throughout the United States.—It was supposed, that the presiding judges of the circuit courts proceeding from the same body would tend to identify the principles and rules of decision in the several districts. In practice a contrary effect has been discovered to be produced by the peculiar organization of these courts. In practice we have found not only a want of uniformity of rule between the different districts, but no uniformity of rule in the same district. No doubt there was a uniformity in the decisions of the same judge, but as the same judge seldom sat twice successively in the same district, and sometimes not till after an interval of two or three years, this opinions were forgotten or reversed before he returned. The judges were not educated in the same school. The practice of the courts, the forms of proceeding as well as the rules of property, are extremely various in the different quarters of the United States. The lawyers of the eastern, the middle and the southern states are scarcely professors of the same science. These courts were in a state of perpetual fluctuation. The successive terms gave you courts in the same district, as different from each other as those of Connecticut and Virginia. No system of practice could grow up, no certainty of rule could be established. The seeds sown in one term scarcely vegitated before they were trodden under foot. The condition of a suitor was terrible—the ground was always trembling under his feet. The opinion of a former judge was no precedent to his successor. Each considered himself bound to follow the light of his own understanding.—To exemplify these remarks I will take the liberty of stating a case which came under my own observation. An application before one judge was made to quash an attachment in favour of a subsequent execution creditor—the application was resisted upon two grounds, and the learned judge, to whom the application was first made, expressing his opinion in support of both grounds, dismissed the motion. At the succeeding court a different judge presided, and the application was renewed and answered upon the same grounds. The second learned judge was of opinion, that one point had no validity, but he considered the other sustainable, and was about also to dismiss the motion, but upon being pressed at last consented to grant a rule to shew cause. At the third term, a third learned judge was on the bench, and though the case was argued upon its former principles, he was of opinion, that both answers to the application were clearly insufficient, and accordingly quashed the attachment. When the opinions of his predecessors were cited, he replied, that every man was to be saved by his own faith. Upon the opinion of one judge, a suitor would set out in a long course of proceedings and after losing much time and wasting much money he would be met by another judge, who would tell him he had mistaken his road, that he must return to the place from which he started, and pursue a different track. Thus it happened as to the chancery process to compel the appearance of a defendant. Some of the judges considered themselves bound by the same rules in the English books, while others conceived that a power belonged to the court upon the service of a subpœna to make a short rule for the defendant to appear and answer, or that the bill should be taken pro confesso. A case of this kind occurred, where much embarrassment was experienced. In the circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania a bill in chancery was filed against a person who then happened to be in that district, but whose place of residence was in the north western territory. The subpœna was served, but there was no answer nor appearance. The court to which the writ was returned, without difficulty, upon an application, granted a rule for the party to appear and answer at the expiration of a limited time, or that the bill be taken pro confesso. A personal service of this rule being necessary, the complainant was obliged to hire a messenger to travel more than a thousand miles to serve a copy of the rule. At the ensuing court, affidavit was made of the service and a motion to make the rule absolute. The scene immediately changed, a new judge presided, and it was no longer the same court.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 29.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday morning arrived in this port the ship Hindostain, capt. Findlay, in 27 days from Lisbon. Previous to his leaving Lisbon, capt. F. obtained London and Falmouth papers, the former to the 9th of Feb. the latter as late as the 13th.—It appears from these that the Definitive Treaty, the terms of which were daily expected to be published in England, had not been signed. It is not understood, however, that any serious obstacle had arisen in the way of a favorable termination to this interesting compact. On this subject, as upon all of a similar nature, many vague and contradictory reports were in circulation.

It further appears, that a misunderstanding is about to arise between the Ottoman Porte, and the First Consul.—The minister of the former power, without the authority of the court, concluded a treaty a Paris, in virtue of which the latter were to enjoy all the rights of commerce throughout the states of the Sultan, which were enjoyed by the most favored nation. In opposition to this grant, it appears that by the treaty concluded between the court o Constantinople and that of London, England is entitled to many exclustve and valuable privileges in the trade of the Levant and to the East-Indies. This the terms of the two treaties were at variance and the Ottoman Porte was to declare which should be obligatory. Accordingly *that with* France has been declared null, and a *Project* of a new treaty forwarded to Paris, for the consideration of the First Consul. That France will be willing to relinquish the privileges of this trade in favor of England is highly improbable. To place them on the same footing with the most favored nation, will be a vialation of the compact with England.—Hence, should the Frst Consul assume a imperious tone, the Porte will be thrown into an unforeseen and perilous predicament.

The ambition of Bonaparte unsatiated by the enjoyment of absolute dominion, in France, has affected an arrangement by which the government of the Italian republic is to be annexed to that of France. This measure is considered in England as very unfriendly to the prospect of peace. At least, it will have a tendency to protract the negociations at Amiens, during which a state of things prevails not much superior to a state of war, as the energies of commerce are still suspended.

It is a conjecture, which we have heard uttered with considerable confidence, that Buonaparte in this bold measure, is preparing the way for a very important transition in the political condition of Europe. That he would voluntarily resign his eminence in the government of France, and be satisfied with the dignity of the First Consul of Italy, is an idea inconsistent with the rapacity of his ambition. It is still more repugnant to the most prominent traits in his character to suppose, that such a resignation, were it made, would be made for the purpose of restoring the line of the Bourbons to their ancient throne.

Our foreign articles are melancholy evidences of the severity of the winter in Europe. In Holland the inundations have been tremendous. France also has experienced the same affliction in an extreme degree, the consequence of which, it was feared, would be a famine.

The arrival of the Two Friends at New-York, will enable us to furnish a variety of interesting European matter in our next.

The treaty published in our last Gazette of Saturday ascertains the fact, that Louisiana has been ceded, in the first instance, to France. It remains to be known, however, what course this business has taken subsequent to the cession. From the shuffling and contradictory publications of the Aurora, nothing can be understood, even if it were true that that paper enjoys the confidence of the Executive cabinet. There are sanguine expectations that some arrangement, favorable to this country, is on the tapis. Nay, we know that the President has hinted to several gentlemen admitted to his confidence, some very pleasing information on the subject.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Baltimore, to his Friend in Philadelphia.

"With much satisfaction, I am enabled to inform you of News of the most pleasing nature. Advices from St. Domingo, of the 4th of March, state, that the fortified camp of Toussaint had been carried, after a most desperate and sanguinary assault. It was defended by 39 pieces of cannon, and naturally strong. It was considered as impregnable; but nothing could withstand the ardor and intrepidity of the Heroes of Italy. Thrice they advanced against this well defended entrenchment; and thrice were they repulsed. Animated, however, by their former hard-earned laurels, and headed by Gen. Le Clerc, victory dawned upon their efforts, and they planted their standards amidst the heaps of slaughtered Negroes. This victory though dearly brought, is of much importance, as the terrified Negroes have fled in every direction; nor will the influence of Toussaint have any effect in rallying them again, to the hazard of destruction. The war may be considered as really finished, though nominally in existence."

Extract of a Letter from Capt. James Brown, of the Brig Friend's-adventure, of Newyork dated at sea, in lat. 37, 20, *N. long.* 4, *E.*

"I arrived in the Straits of Gibralter, on the 20th inst. where I was boarded by a Spanish gun-boat, and ordered for a small town called Tarissa, in the mouth of the Straits; after having my papers taken from me. On the 21st I learnt, that the brig was to be carried round to Algesiras, under a guard of Spaniards; and I deliberated with myself on the most likely means of re-taking her. I accordingly gave the Watch-word to my first Mate, Mr. Adams, and he communicated it to the Crew, who were enraptured at the idea. At noon we had the vessel under way; and in the course of half an hour had her under a croud of canvas. Providence seemed to favour us in our undertaking; the breeze still increased; and you might observe, from the countenances of every American, that

they were all ready and willing to protect the property entrusted to their care.

After a silence of a few minutes, the watch-word was given, and it was re-echoed from one end of the vessel to the other. A smart action immediately commenced, under the heavy forts belonging to the Spaniards, who made an obstinate resistance. We succeeded, however, in the attempt, without having any of our men dangerously hurt; tho' the enemy had four mortally wounded, besides a man who fell overboard during the engagement. Having a stiff breeze, at 4 P. M. we were along side the United States frigate, commanded by Capt. Barron, who treated me politely, took my Prisoners from me, and directed me respecting an English convoy which had left Gibraltar 8 hours before, bound to Malta. I came up with them in 10 hours, and was invited to stay with them as long as I thought proper."

LANCASTER, *March 31.*

Appointment by the Governor.

Moses Levi, Esq. of Pensylvania, Recorder of the city of Philadelphia, in the room of *A. J. Dallas*, Esq. resigned.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *April 9*, 1802.

A gentleman in Philadelphia writes to his friend in this town, that it is fully ascertained that Louisiana has been ceded by Spain to France, and that it is generally believed, that Congress will appoint has gone a passage through this state to the President, to settle the boundaries of the United States, by Fifteen Miles on the Lakes.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

Extract from an arrangement of the Establishment—the whole according to the Law of the United States.

GENERAL STAFF.

James Wilkinson, Brig. Gen. Commanding.
Thomas H. Cushing, Lieut. Colonel 2d Regt. Infantry, Adjutant and Inspector.
Caleb Swan, Pay Master.

List of Officers composing the Regiments of Artillerists and two Regiments of Infantry, as assigned to Posts and Garrisons of Sergeants and Matrosses, and of the Corps of Engineers.

POSTS.—DETROIT.

1st. Regt. Infantry.—Colonel John P. Hamtramck; Majors Zebulon Pike; Captains R. H. Creaton, Micajah Lewis, Jos. S. Richmond, John McIntosh, Moses Hook, James Rhea, John [illegible] Ellis B. Clemson, Wm. Whistler, John W. Brownson, Alexander Macomb, jun. Dan. Baker.—*Artillerists.*—Captain John W. Livingston; Lieutenants Philip Rodgers, Jesse Hall.—*Surgeon.*—David Davis.

FORT ADAMS, (Mississippi Territory.)

2d. Regt. Infantry.—Col. Thomas Butler; Captains Richard Somers, Benjamin Lockwood, John Bowyer, Robert Purdy; Lieuts. Thomas Swaine, George Salmons, John Campbell, Mathew Arbuckle, Edward P. Gaines, Benjamin Wilkinson, Richard Buckner, Wm. H. Woodbridge.—*Artillerists.*—Captain James Sterrett; Lieuts. John W. Beck, Enoch Humphrey.—*Surgeon.*—John P. Carmichael.

NORFOLK, FORT M'HENRY, FORT MIFFLIN.

Artillerists.—Colonel Henry Burbeck; Captains Rich. S. Blackburn, John M'Clellan, James Bruff, Henry M. Muhlenberg; Lieuts. John Saunders, Addison B. Armistead, Samuel T. Dyson, Clarence Mulford, George Waterhouse, Samuel Fowle, James House, William A. Murry.—*Surgeons Mates.*—Robert Stark, Prescott Barron, John P. Fisher.

GEORGIA, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Artillerists.—Lieut. Col. Constant Freeman; Captains Abniel Y. Nicholl, Michael Kalteison, Jonathan Robinson; Lieuts. Howell Cobb, Peter Lamphin, John H. Barnes, John F. Powell, Hezekiah W. Bissell, Lewis Landais.—*Surgeons Mates.*—Henry Jackson, Samuel M. Griffith.

FORT JAY AND WEST-POINT.

Artillerists.—Captains George Ingersoll, George Izard; Lieuts. Ebenezer Beebe, William Yates; Robert W. Osborn, Kilian V. Rensselaer. *Surgeon's Mate*—Lyman Spalding.

FORT TRUMBULL AND NEWPORT.

Artillerists.—Major Decius Wadsworth; Captains James Stille, Lloyd Beall; Lieuts. Charles Wolstencraft, Moses Swift, Nathaniel Leonard, Lewis Howard. *Surgeons Mates.*—James Lee, George Ellis.

FORT INDEPENDENCE AND PORTSMOUTH.

Artillerists.—Major Daniel Jackson; Captains Lemuel Gates, Nehemiah Freeman, Amos Stoddart; Lieuts. William Wilson, Stephen Worrell, Leonard Williams, Joseph Cross, John Fergus, jun. Peirson Titcomb. *Surgeon's Mate.*—Charles Blake.

NIAGARA.

Artillerists.—Major Moses Porter; Captain James Read; Lieuts. George Armistead, George Peter. *Infantry.*—Captain Elijah Strong; Lieuts. Ninian Pinckney, Joseph Miller. *Surgeon's Mate.*—P. Turner.

MICHILIMACKANAC.

Infantry.—Lieut. Colonel Thomas Hunt: Captain Edward D. Turner; Lieuts. Wm. Carson, Horatio Stark. *Artillerists.*—Captain Josiah Dunham; Lieuts. Richard Whitley, Charles Hunt. *Surgeon's Mate.*—Francis Le Baron.

FORT WAYNE.

Infantry.—Captain Tho. Pasteur; Lieuts. George W. Stall, Simon Owens. *Surgeon's Mate.*—Nathaniel Bedford.

VINCENNES.

Infantry.—Captain Cors. Lyman, Lieuts. Nathan Heald, Ambrose Whitlock. *Surgeon's Mate.*—Samuel M'Kee.

KASKASKIES.

Infantry.—Captain Russel Bissell; Lieuts. Zebulon M. Pike, Henry Hopkins. *Surgeon's Mate.*—Francis Tuttle.

FORT MASSAC.

Infantry.—Captain Daniel Bissell; Lieuts. William Swan, Daniel Hughes. *Surgeon's Mate.*—Edward Reynolds.

MOBILE.

Infantry.—Captain Sam. C. Vance; Lieuts. Peter L. Schuyler, Henry R. Graham. *Surgeon's Mate.*—Thomas R. Jack.

FORT WILKINSON.

Infantry.—Major Jacob Kingsbury; Captains Edward Butler, Hugh M'Call, William P. Porter; Lieuts. Thomas Blackburn, Samuel Lane, Samuel Erwine, William Piatt, William Lawrence, James Wilkinson, jun. *Surgeon's Mate.*—Southworth Horlow.

SOUTH WEST POINT. (Tennessee.)

Artillerists.—Major William M'Crea; Captain George W. Carmichael; Lieuts. Jones B. Maney, Augustus Strong. *Infantry.*—Captains Campbell Smith, Francis Johnston; Lieuts. John Brahan, Joseph Bowyer, Robert G. Barde, Bartholomew D. Armistead. *Surgeon's Mate.*—Alexander A. Peters.

CHICKASAW BLUFFS.

Artillerists.—Captain William L. Cooper; Lieuts. William Cobb, Samuel Welch.—*Surgeon's Mate.*—John Bippey.

WEST-POINT.

Engineers.—Major Jonathan Williams; Captain William A. Barron; Lieuts. Peter A. Deransay, James Wilson.

The following interesting paragraph is from a French paper:

"Some time since, a grocer in Nantz, of considerable property, who was left a widower with three helpless children, on his return home from midnight mass, it being a night, found his house in a blaze. His first exclamation was, 'Where are my dear children? I must relieve them, or we shall all perish together.' He applied a ladder to the wall, mounted into the first room, and succeeded in penetrating into the room where the children were in bed: he had already taken two of them in his arms, when a third, the youngest, a beautiful girl, cried out, 'Sure, papa, you will not leave your own little Mary in the fire.' The distracted parent took the little innocent wrapped in her night clothes, in his teeth, and by a miracle escaped without any material injury to his precious burden."

FRESH GOODS.

Now opening, and for Sale, by

JAMES BERTHOUD,
FRONT STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AN extensive and general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Queens and Glassware, Stationary, Paints, &c.*
Also, a variety of warranted
BOULTING CLOTHS.

Pittsburgh, 8th April, 1802.

The Subscribers have a quantity of the best

COFFEE,

on hand, which they will sell low by the Barrel, for Cash.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1802.

The subscriber informs the public, that he has again commenced

Stocking Weaving,

in the Town of Pittsburgh, in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Samuel Barr. He begs leave to call their attention to that useful branch of manufacture in this Western Country, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

MATTHEW M'EOWN.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioned Officers, belonging to Colonel ROBERT CUNNINGHAM's Regiment of Allegheny County Militia, are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Stockdon, in Pitt township, on Thursday the 15th inst. properly armed and in complete uniform, for the purpose of being exercised agreeably to the Militia Law.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM,
Lieut. Colonel.

April 7, 1802.

Regimental Orders.

THE enrolled Citizens composing the Regiment of Allegheny county Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Robert Cunningham, (and in the arrangement of the Militia of the State is the 62d Regiment) are ordered to parade at the farm of Dunning M'Nair, at the Nine Mile Run, on Wednesday the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of exercise. The Colonel hopes the Citizen Soldiers of his Regiment will appear properly armed and equipped, as the law will be strictly enforced against those who are not, as well as against absentees.

Major Anderson, Captain Smur, and Captain Holdship, are appointed to hold the Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion, to meet at the house of John Smur, in the Borough of Pittsburgh—and

Major Thompson, Captain Clark, and Lieut. Stewart, are appointed to hold the Court of Appeal for the 2d Battalion, to meet at the house of Robert Stewart, Nine Mile Run, Pitt township, which appeals must be held not exceeding fifteen days after the muster.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM,
Lieut. Col. Comt.

April 7, 1802.

FARMER,

WILL stand to cover Mares this season at the table of the subscriber, living on Grant's Hill where Margaret Duncan formerly lived, at the low rate of Two Dollars and One Bushel of Oats the season, Four Dollars to insure a Colt, and One Dollar the single leap. The season will end the first of July.

Farmer is a beautiful grey, 7 years old, full 16 hands high, well made for the saddle or draught. It is needless to say any thing more of him, as his appearance will recommend him.

WILLIAM GIBSON.

April 1, 1802.

Lands for Sale

TWO Tracts of Limestone Land containing about 700 acres, in Washington county state of Pennsylvania, about 18 or 20 miles from Pittsburgh, on the main branch of Racoon creek, which runs nearly through the middle of each tract, and on which is a very desirable situation for a mill, contiguous to which is a valuable limestone quarry, and a quarry of building stone where the dam ought to be made, also plenty of stone coal. These tracts were patented in the year 1787, to the present possessor, who then had about 30 acres, and some buildings erected thereon. A considerable proportion of these tracts is of rich bottom, and on which are six sugar camps, that have been occupied for some years past by Samuel Scott, Esq. and Mr. Samuel Marchant, who reside on an adjoining tract.

There are two grist mills and a saw mill erected on the same stream, within two miles of these lands, and the neighbourhood around is very thickly inhabited. Any person inclining to purchase the above lands, will be pleased to apply to S. Scott, Esq. or Mr. Samuel Marchant or to the subscriber in Baltimore.

STEPHEN HOLLINGSWORTH.

March 6, 1802.

Came to the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, in the Scotch Bottom, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the 11th January last, a large spotted SOW, has a crop off the left ear, and a slit in the right. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CLARK.

March 27, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living at the Two mile run, on the Allegheny river, in the month of December last, Three Young Cattle, viz. One Brown Steer with a white face, one Red Steer, with a white back and a crop off the near ear, one year old, and one Brindled Heifer, with a crop out of the off ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, and take them away.

March 27, 1802. JAMES BROTHERTON.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

A BRICK HOUSE and BLACKSMITH SHOP, in Front Street, with a three-quarter Lot. The premises lately occupied by Alexander Shaw. For terms apply to

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM,
Stone Cutter.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1802.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, he has again commenced TAVERN KEEPING, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Ray, sign of the Black Horse, where travellers may rely on receiving every attention in the power of

EDWARD HALE.

Franklin, March 20, 1802.

N. B. He has also established a FERRY across French creek, opposite his house.

From a London Paper.

The Experiment; or a new way of giving the Lie.—The Clerk of a parish in Scotland, being complained of to the Minister, for being very free in giving people the lie, he was sent for, and reproved for it. "Minister," says Jamie Wallace, "what mann I do, when folk lee?" "Why," says the Minister, "it would be maire discreet, for instance, to *whistle*." Jamie remembered this, and a few Sundays after, the Minister, in his discourse, made use of this expression; "And the Lord formed man of the clay of the earth, and set him on a *dyke to dry*."—Jamie, who was sitting in his box below, on hearing this gave a loud whistle. "What's that that whistles?" called out the minister. "Maister," replied Jamie, turning up his eye, "WHA MADE THE DYKE!"

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

WASHINGTON, *April 2.*

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, *March 31*, 1802.

The Senate resumed the third reading of the bill, entitled "An act to repeal the Internal Taxes," and

On the question shall this pass as amended?

It was determined in the affirmative; Yeas 15—Nays 11.

The Yeas and Nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present; those who voted in the affirmative, are:

Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckenridge, Clinton, Cocke, Colhoun, Ellery, T. Foster, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Mason, Nicholas, and Sumter—15.

Those who voted in the nagative, are:

Messrs. Dayton, D. Foster, Howard, J. Mason, Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Ross, Tracy, Wells, White—11.

[The amendments above referred to relate only to the details of the bill]

A report is in circulation that hostilities have recommenced between France and England. This report originated, from a letter written from Philadelphia to a gentleman in this city. Although such an event may not be far distant, it seems improbable that war should so suddenly be declared by either power. A very great jealousy evidently exists between the two nations. But it will require much art, and more time for the rulers of the respective countries to convince the people of the necessity of renewing those calamities from which they have so recently escaped.

MARTINSBURG, *March 31.*

In a Paper printed at Natchez, received by last Sunday's Mail, we find the following account:

NATCHEZ, *February 17.*

Monsieur Pontalbo, brother in law of the late Governor Miro, writes from Paris to his friend in New-Orleans, that the great nation will soon take possession of its ancient domains on the Mississippi and Ohio, as far as Pittsburgh.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 2.*

A riot took place in Union street in Charleston, on Sunday evening, the 14th ult. in consequence of a quarrel between some American and Spanish sailors. Three Americans were stabbed, one of whom died soon after, and another is supposed to be mortally wounded. Sixteen Spaniards were committed to prison.

It is stated, on respectable authority that advices of a confidential nature were this morning received from Washington, announcing, that a demand of six millions of dollars had been made to this government by that of the French Republic.

HUNTINGDON, *March 25.*

Cleared out of the main branch of the Juniata above this town, from Sunday morning last till Monday about noon, fifteen Arks; also, three Arks and four keel boats belonging to this place, chiefly loaded with flour and wheat, bound for the tide.

We are informed that ten Arks have cleared from Raystown Branch on Monday evening and Tuesday morning last, which makes in all twenty-eight Arks and four keel boats that have cleared out, with the produce of this county, in a short period.—About thirty arks more are in readiness (on different parts of the river in this county) to go down as soon as the water will permit.

042

TO BE LET

For a term of Years, not to exceed Seven.

Sixteen Acres and a Quarter of Land, situate on Grant's Hill. Apply to ROBERT SIMPSON.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1802.

Harrisburgh, (Penn.) February 1802.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

Laws of the United States:

OR

A COMPLETE *DIGEST* OF ALL SUCH *ACTS* OF *CONGRESS* AS CONCERN THE *UNITED STATES* AT LARGE.

By WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

SPECIMEN OF THE PLAN.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

Form of &c. to support the Constitution	1
To be taken by Members of Congress	2
——— *State Officers*	3
——— *all Officers of the U. States*	4
——— *of Office, to be taken, &c.*	7
——— *Witnesses, by whom administered*	6
Penalty on Swearing falsely	5

Act of June 1, 1789. (Vol. I. 25.)

1. Sect. I. The oath or affirmation required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, shall be be administered in the form following, to wit, &c. &c. [*Pursuing the section word for word.*]

2. Sect. II. At the first session of Congress after every general election of representatives, the oath or affirmation aforesaid, shall be administered, &c. &c.

3. Sect. III. The members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States, &c. &c.

4. Sect. IV. All officers appointed, or hereafter to be appointed under the authority of the United States, shall before they act in their respective offices, take, &c. &c.

5. Sect. V. The secretary of the senate, and the clerk of the house of representatives, for the time being, shall at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforesaid, each take, &c.

Act of May 3, 1798. (Vol. IV. 102.)

6. Sect. I. The president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, a chairman of a committee of the whole, or a chairman of a select committee of either house shall be empowered to administer oaths, &c. &c.

7. Sect. II. If any person shall wilfully, absolutely and falsely swear or affirm, touching any matter or thing material to the point in question, whereto he or she shall be thus examined, every person so offending, &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work shall commence with the laws passed at the first session of Congress, held after the adoption of the federal constitution, and end with those that may be enacted at the present session.
2. The whole will be comprized in one large octavo volume of at least six hundred pages, & perhaps considerably more: it being impossible, till after the present session of Congress, to pronounce with accuracy.
3. It shall be printed on good paper and type and well bound, at FOUR DOLLARS No money will be required till the work is completed; of which notice will be given.—N. B. It is at present in considerable forwardness.
4. The Constitution of the United States shall be prefixed & an Appendix added, containing all existing Treaties, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Rules and Articles for the government of the Army, and the Ordinance for the government of the Territory North-West of the Ohio.
5. Lists shall be given of the titles of all the laws under the the several heads of "Abridged"—"Repealed,"—"Expired or obsolete," and "Private or local." Likewise, Tables of the rates of Duties, Post Roads, & times of holding Courts throughout the United States.

The convenience of ONE book instead of six the difference of the price (being only *one-third* the rate of other editions) and the superior advantage of having all the laws upon each particular subject, classed together, and brought into one view, must appear striking and important; particularly as this work will be more within the reach of every one, and will comprise whatever his duty or interest requires him to know of the "supreme law of the land."

WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Editor.*
JOHN WYETH, *Publisher.*

Subscriptions will be received by ZADOK CRAMER, *Bookseller and Stationer, and by* JOHN SCULL, *Printer, Pittsburgh.*

NEW GOODS,

A fresh supply, just received and is now opening for sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, 8th January, 1802.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market.

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buck skin and Plush Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Burr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmanteus, Veleces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets, and every article in the Saddlery Line made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The highest price given for Cow Tail and Horse Hair. Apply as above.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS Thomas G. Howard, of Baltimore county, state of Maryland, by letter of attorney bearing date the 19th day of December, in the year 1801, hath made, ordained, nominated and appointed me the subscriber, to be his lawful attorney, to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of a certain quantity of land situate in the county of Allegheny, lying on and contiguous to the waters of Racoon creek, in the state of Pennsylvania, which said land was patented in the name of Francis Holland, these are therefore to forwarn all persons whomsoever from purchasing under any other authority, as only through me or my attornies at present any business can be legally transacted, respecting the premises—and whereas some purchases have lately been made of part of said land from other authority, the purchasers are hereby cautioned against paying over any property or money after the date hereof to any other person, as it will be at their risk—and I further have appointed SAMUEL PAXSON or THOMAS R. GREGG, of Connellsville, to receive any property or payments that are to be made for said land after the date, ratifying and allowing all lawful acts done by them or either of them touching the same.

Given under my hand the 1st day of March, 1802.

JOHN HOWARD,
of Baltimore County, Maryland

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscribers purchased a Tract of Land from a certain James Crawford, of Allegheny county, and in part consideration thereof we gave him six notes of hand, four of them for twenty dollars each, one for seven pounds eight shillings and six pence, and one for six pounds seven shillings and six pence, payable on the last of May and first of June, 1802. On the last mentioned note there is credit for seven dollars and fifty cents. And whereas it appears, that the said Crawford has no right to said land, this is therefore to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes or any of them, as we are determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

JOHN SMITH,
JOHN HAMILL.

March 5, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have lately arrived from Europe, and have opened a STORE in Market street, in front of Mr. William Irwin's house, where they have for Sale, all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh. December 23, 1801.

To all whom it may Concern.

WHEREAS I gave Joseph M'Candless, of Suppensburgh, a writing obligatory to give to the said Joseph a bond at any time when a stamp could be had, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-four cents, payable in six months from the 1st instant, as a balance due him for a quantity of flour I purchased from him; and whereas John Sumrall and Nathan Newland, for reasons satisfactory to them, have indemnified me, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said writing obligatory, as I will never execute the said bond, nor pay said money unless compelled by law.

JAMES HERRON.

March 9th, 1802.

Two Journeymen Taylors, who

are capable workmen, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

A. JAMIESON.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1802.

WILLIAM STEELE,

Has just received and opened at his Store, a handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, among which are, a well chosen assortment of the best London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. also, CHINTZES and CALICOES of the most handsome and newest figures, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening at their *Store*, corner of Front and Market Streets, a large and general assment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery Hardware, Queensware, Stationary, &c. &c.

They still continue to keep, as usual, an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

The above goods will be sold low for Cash or approved of Country Produce, *Wholesale and Retail.*

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

N. B. They wish to contract for a *few hundred barrels Superfine Flour*, to be delivered by the first of March next, for which Cash will be paid

---

YOUNG PARTNER,

WILL stand to cover mares this season at the stable of the subscriber in Mifflin township, and at the stable of Nicholas Bausman, in St. Clair township. The season will begin on the 1st of April, when he will stand the first week at the subscriber's and the second week at Nicholas Bausman's, and so alternately until the 1st of July, when the season will end, at the low rate of Three Dollars and one bushel of Oats the season, One Dollar and an Half the single leap, and Six Dollars for insuring a Colt.

Young Partner is a bright Bay, full 15 hands and an half high, rising 7 years old this spring. He was got by the imported Horse Old Partner, out of the noted mare Fair Rachel. It is, however, presumed that his figure will be a sufficient recommendation.

NATHANIEL KUYKENDALL.

March 16, 1802.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from his master living on Peter's creek, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, an Apprentice boy to the Mason and Shoemaker trades, named ROBERT RICHEY, he is about 5 feet 10 inches and an half high, has a scar above his left eye, is fond of strong drink. He ranaway on the 14th of February last. Whoever takes up said Apprentice and brings him home, shall receive the above reward but no charges.

March 13, 1802. JESSE MARSH.

Whereas a certain William Rook

pretends to claim a Tract of Land, situate in Butler county, Buffaloe township, adjoining lands of Benjamin Saviers, on the south, and John Hanshaw, on the north, which said Tract of land he is offering for sale. This notice is given to prevent any person from purchasing, as the title to said land is completely vested in the subscriber.

JEREMIAH SMITH.

March 23, 1802.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 16th instant, a Negro fellow named BOB, about 18 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a scar on his left cheek, and a piece off one of his great toes; had on when he went away, an old drab coloured coat, jacket and breeches, and an Indian blanket. The said fellow has been seen with one William Jack, a packer. The above reward will be given to any person who will take up said fellow and commit him to jail, and necessary charges if brought home to the subscriber living in Berkely county Virginia.

JEHU HARLAN.

February 23, 1802.

WANTED,

Flour, Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Soap, Candles, and Vinegar.

A quantity of SALT, best quality, for Sale,

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1801.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

FRONT STREET,

BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS,

Wholesale and Retail.

Besides the different kinds of Goods, enumerated in the last Advertisement, he has just received a general assortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Checks, Laces, Flannels, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Jeans, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A supplement of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

James Berthoud,

Has removed his

STORE,

to his New Building in Front street, between Market and Wood streets, immediately opposite his dwelling house.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1802.

Wanted Immediately,

A Quantity of KNEES part square, and part unsquare, 5 feet long in the body and 3 feet in the arm, and 6 by 10 inches square, for which a good price will be given. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Pittsburgh.

March 11, 1802.

A New Seminary

WILL be opened by the subscriber on *Monday* the 19th of April next, in Second Street, corner of Chancery Lane, where Youth will be instructed in the following branches of Literature, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, English Grammar and Geography, Geometry and Trigonometry with their application to Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation.

A morning School will be opened at the same time to accommodate those who may find it inconvenient to attend at any other time.

The School Rooms are large and well lighted, and he hopes, from a proper attention to business to merit the approbation of those who will place their children under his tuition.

For further particulars apply to

PHILIP GILLAND.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1802.

N. B. A separate room will be prepared for the accommodation of Young Ladies.

N. B. To prevent the trouble of enquiry it is thought necessary to inform the public, that Reading, Writing Arithmetic, and English Grammar, will be taught at Three Dollars per quarter.

P. G.

All persons indebted to the estate

of Robert Kennedy, late of Butler county, deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, acting administrator of the said estate, and all persons having demands against said Robert Kennedy, are requested to prefer them without delay for payment.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Turtle creek, March 13, 1802.

Young Messenger,

WILL stand to cover Mares, at the stable of the subscriber in the Borough of Pittsburgh, at the reduced price of Three Dollars and One Bushel of Oats the season, if paid by the first of October, but if not then paid Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, Six Dollars to insure a foal, and One Dollar and Fifty Cents the single leap.

Young Messenger is 6 years old this spring, seven-eighth blooded, full 16 hands high, a beautiful iron grey, with black mane, tail and legs, and for figure, bone and size not excelled by any horse. Young Messenger was got by the noted horse Old Messenger, whose stock have proved themselves, by the racing calenders, the best turf horses on the continent; his dam was bred in the state of Tennessee. It is thought unnecessary to puff his advertisement with any further comment, as all those who wish to put Mares to him will see his figure and discover his blood, and calculate by their Mares their dependance of a Colt for the saddle, turff or harness. Good attendance will be given, and pasture provided for Mares from a distance.

JOHN REED.

March 27, 1802.

N. B. He will begin the season the 1st of April, and it will be considered over the 1st of August.

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802

Country Storekeepers and others may be supplied